PARIS-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

THE SUN, New York City

Postage to foreign countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

### New York on the Bryan Ticket.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. NORMAN E. MACK, the Democratic State Committeeman of Erie county, a Bryanite Forward, now just returned from Lincoln, announces in the name of his candidate that the latter would be glad to see the Kansas City Convention take as its nominee for Vice-President any New Yorker who should be harmoniously presented by the Empire State delegation. The Democratic organization in the "enemy's country" is BRYAN's favorite.

And why not? The Democrats, who in 1896 were flerce apparently beyond compromise against free silver and its accessories, are now struggling over the question whether their coming State Convention shall go the unprecedented length of "instructing" for the Presidential candidate they denounced four years ago. Those opposed to instruction are the "Conservatives.

The Democracy of New York shaking hands with the Democracy and Populism of Nebraska across the bloody chasm of the Chicago platform!

From TILDEN to DANFORTH!

### No More Mongrel Tickets.

The Hon. LEMUEL ELY QUIGG has promised to resign the office of President of the Republican County Committee on June 21. It might be said with truth that he goes with a reluctance almost proportionate to the eagerness with which a majority of the Republicans have been waiting for him to go; but he has agreed to go and let bygones be by-gones. The place is a thankless one at best; and Mr. Quigo has not made it any more agreeable to himself or to others by bringing to it his own personal ambitions and a love of power somewhat in excess of his capacity to use it with discretion. But when all is said, due allowance should be made for that curious lingering immaturity which seems to be Mr. Quigg's most salient characteristic.

It should be remembered, however, in abatement of Mr. Quigg's errors of judgment and infelicities of action that he bore no undivided responsibility for the biggest fool thing that the Republican organization of the county has been guilty of in recent years. We mean, of course, the alliance made last year between the Republican party and its natural enemies, certain Anarchists and Bryanites and miscellaneous fakirs. The alliance ended in inevitable and disgraceful disaster. Practically there was no local Republican ticket in the field in the election of 1899.

The blame of this blunder or blundering experiment does not rest on Mr. Quigg's and expect to see the party, under the new | cluding many of the most eminent lawyers there management, standing on its own feet, relying upon itself, not disgusting its friends by fantastic combinations with its enemies.

### The Dreyfus Affair Still a Source of Discord.

The events of the last week in Paris show that the political quarrel growing out of the Dreyfus case is by no means allayed and that the maintenance of a truce during the Exposition cannot be relied upon. The significance of the recent demonstrations against the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will be made clear, if we review the incidents that have occurred since the verdict of the second court-martial was rendered.

It will be remembered that, at the time when DREYFUS was pardoned, the Governend to the agitation of the question of his innocence by granting amnesty to all persons implicated in the affair on either side. In pursuance of this purpose, an Amnesty bill was introduced in the Chamber of Depuspecial commission, which, until the close | Buffalo bar, is on trial by that committee. of last week, seemed indisposed to make a interval, the detective department of the Ministry of the Interior was investigating the antecedents of certain persons who had testified against DREYFUS at Rennes. This proceeding, viewed in conjunction with the apparent reluctance to push the Amnesty bill, caused the Anti-Drevfusites to suspect that the Government was acting in bad faith. The suspicion became intensified when it turned out that copies of certain documents belonging to the War Office and relating to the Dreyfus case had been delivered to a Paris newspaper. Under the circumstances the Anti-Dreyfusites, or Nationalists, as they prefer to call themselves, emboldened tions, resolved to respect no longer the truce tacitly agreed upon for the term of the Exposition, but to attack the Ministers forthwith.

Accordingly on Friday, May 25, the Ministers were openly accused in the Senate of running the Government in the interest of the Dreyfusites, and of permit- dishonest and therefore the most discredting officials to seek testimony in their in- itable piece of work achieved during the terest. Gen. Dr. Galliffer, in particular, was taunted with being a tool of the Drey- policy in the House, we are not speaking of fusites, and with inability to control his the merits of the proposed Amendment. own Department, the War Office. The Gen- Its revolutionary character, the sweeping eral replied that he had dismissed the change it would effect in the entire system staff officer by whom copies of the of our institutions, the bestowal upon Condocuments in question had been communigress of an unlimited and arbitrary power cated to the press, and he accepted, he over all private business in all the States said, responsibility for all the acts of the and without regard to State lines or State War Office. So far as the Senate was con-rights, need not even be discussed. There cerned, the incident was then declared closed, mainly because the Government two-thirds vote of both House and Senate had given on the same day proof of good and of its ratification by the Legislatures of faith by reporting in favor of the exclusion three-fourths of the forty-five States than from the courts of all cases growing out of there is of the adoption of a Constitutional the Dreyfus affair. The report means, of Amendment vesting in the Federal Governcourse, that the Amnesty bill will be ment the direct management of all the quickly passed and that, when it becomes a myriad industries of this land, law, it will stop, on the one hand, the prosecharges against Gen. MERCIER.

demonstration in the Senate, although it was to vote for it, that the proposed Sixteenth manifest that the Amnesty bill would now be carried through that body, the Anti-Dreyfus- a campaign trick of the cheapest and unites on Monday attacked the Government in worthiest description. It is buncombe polithe Chamber of Deputies on the score of its | ties of the same sort as the Hon. James D. alleged relations with M. Joseph Reinach, Richardson's four per centum resolutions. and of the use made of the detective bureau It is equally deserving of the contempt of all of the Department of the Interior. In his citizens who value a great party's reputareply, M. Waldeck-Rousseau absolved the tion for sincerity of purpose, or hold that Interior Department and imputed to a good faith is a matter of consequence in the bureau of the War Office a dishonest individuals entrusted with the responsibil-8 00 attempt to discredit the detective service, ities of political leadership. 70 and then allowed himself to speak of that bureau with a severity which was at first supposed to have given offence Democrats in a hole" on the trust issue, to his colleague, Gen. DE GALLIFFET, this farce has been allowed to proceed to who abruptly left the Chamber. After a the point which it reached in the House recess, during which it was ascertained that the Minister of War had simply retired from advantage on the eve of the National Conillness, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU slightly and so far consolidated the supporters of the Cabinet that the motion censuring the attitude of opposition to a Republican Government for the acts of a member of the | measure professing to aim at the suppresdetective service was beaten, but only by a sion of trusts. The Democracy has been adjourned until Thursday and it is supposed that the Ministry will now be able to retain power until after the close of the Expo-

It is, of course, understood that the demand that the Court of Cassation shall revise the judgment rendered by the second court-martial held at Rennes. This demand he has a right to make, provided he can exhibit some new and material fact not known to the military tribunal. It has been generally believed that such a fact would be disclosed in the course of ZoLA's trial, and, for that reason, the friends of DREYFUS have hitherto opposed amnesty. They are confident, however, that, in any event, the necessary new fact will be found, but they have no intention of moving for revision until the Exposition is over.

### The Politics in Mr. Hazel's Case.

The names of some of the Mugwumps ing the President's choice of a United States District Judge for the Western district of this State are familiar. They are familiar enough to warrant the suspicion that there is quite as much of politics in the opposition to Mr. HAZEL's confirmation as there is alleged to be in his appointment.

Of Mr. JOHN R. HAZEL'S professional quali fications for the Federal bench we have no knowledge. Some men and some newspapers are representing him as a mere local boss and puller of wires and caucus manafor political activity and subserviency by thrushing him into a judicial office which he is notoriously unfit to hold They are trying to create the impression that the nomination is regarded as outat short range, and that it has met with an indignant and well-nigh unanimous protest from the bench and bar most directly concerned.

Yet we now have from Mr. DEPEW the remarkable statement subjoined, wherein the Senator tells to the New York Times | be extinguished or restrained. why he joined with Mr. PLATT in recommending Mr. HAZEL for District Judge:

"He [Mr HAZEL] produced letters from every Judge in the Eighth Judicial district, a district whose bench compares favorably with the bench of any district in the State of New York. These eminent Judges did not merely sign their names to a petition. but wrote letters-cordial emphatic letters. He had the endorsement of every County Judge in the Western district of New York. He had the endorsement of | but apart from that the trust is bound to be shoulders alone. Wherever it rests, the every District Attorney in the district, and he had the for the advantage of playgoers. The plays endorsement of more than half the bar of Buffalo, in-

"I recognized the names of men whose standing at the har I knew well, men who had been retained as counsel in past times by the road. The name of SPENCER CLINTON alone would have been enough to decide me. He occupies a place at the Buffalo bar similar to those occupied by CHOATE and ROOT in New York; and he is no politician-doesn't know any

When I saw these recommendations, I said very frankly to Mr. HAZEL: 'You have the most extrao dinary lot of endorsements I have seen in all my life." I told him that I should support him with pleasure and I did so. I heard of no opposition to him then. I knew that there were two or three other candidates for the place-lawyers who wanted to be Judges-but they had no endorsements except their own letters. I did not ask for any further endorsement of Mr. HAZEL,

and do not see what more it would be possible to ask. "The Judges who recommended Mr. HAZEL so cor dially were, some of them, men who had twelve years yet to serve; some who had just been elected; some who were about to retire by reason of the age limit, and even if I were disposed to hunt for selfish motives in the actions of some of the ablest and most tree ment announced the intention of putting an proachable Judges in the State of New York, it would be hard to suspect a selfish motive in such cases."

The facts, of course, are before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; but it strikes us that not only Mr. HAZEL's competence but also the competence and good faith of ties and carried through that body. Upon the entire Federal bench in western New reaching the Senate, it was referred to a York, and of rather more than half of the

### report. It became known that, in the The Anti-Trust Amendment-Dishonesty the Worst Policy.

The Jenkins joint resolution proposing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution to enable Congress to deal with trusts reads as follows, after having been amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary:

"That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

"ARTICLE XVL SECTION 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several States, the Territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the soy ereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to define. by the remarkable success which they re- regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopo cently achieved in the Paris municipal elec- lies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. "The several States may continue to exercise such

power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States. "SECTION 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legisla-

When we say plainly that this is the most present session by the leaders of Republican is no more prospect of its adoption by a

The dishonesty of the performance lies in cution of Zola and Picquart and Mme. the fact that there was no expectation on HENRY'S suit against JOSEPH REINACH, the part of the author of this resolution, or and, on the other, all possible suits and of the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee who favorably reported it, or of the .

Amendment will ever amount to more than

With cynical indifference to every consideration except the desire to "put the yesterday. As a mere trick for temporary ventions and the Presidential canvass it modified the tenor of his previous remarks has proved successful. The Democratic caucus of the House has been forced into an majority of forty-five. The Chamber then outbid and outdone at its own game; but at what a cost!

To such satisfaction as this triumph of ingenuity brings to the souls of the Republican statesmen who chuckled and winked at each other and nudged each other under Amnesty bill will not prevent DREYFUS, the ribs when Mr. Ray first reported the himself, from seeking rehabilitation by a Jenkins resolution on May 15, they are unquestionably entitled.

### The Theatre Trust.

The managers of vaudeville, to a number representing about sixty play houses, have united or conspired in a trust, or an understanding, or an association, for more concentrated control of their properties. As we look over the names we see that the new union is, to a considerable extent, made up of little unions of several theatres under one owner. For example, there is in the new combination the prophet of the modern show which, except for a short recess around breakfast time, runs continuously through the twenty-four hours of the day, KEITH, long the master of many houses. With and Democrats hereabouts who are deplor- him are others to whom the policy of expansion is an old story, but with these also are allied one-house managers, even of the fame of TONY PASTOR.

The organization extends from Boston to San Francisco. It says that it is not a trust or a pooling of interests, such as the Interstate Commerce law forbids to railroads, but that it is merely "an agreement among gentlemen" like the scheme devised by the railroad Presidents when they seek to combine without the reach of the law. If that is so, it may be expected to go the way ger whom the party leaders seek to reward of the railroad gentlemen's agreement—to smash-unless the theatre gentlemen set greater treasure by their promises.

All the same, in the remarks of Mr. John F. CRONAN, the Association's legal adviser, there is a sly reference to the curbing of rageous by the people who know Mr. HAZEL the Lion Comics of the Day when they demand too lionlike salaries. That will be for the Lion Comics to attend to. All the unpleasant and unprofitable features of unrestrained competition among theatres, such as contests over houses, troupes, performers, salaries, routes and dates, are to

The character of the new business in the eye of the law has yet to be determined; but it is interesting as a new instance of the spirit of concentration, the spirit that labors for the harmonious accommodation of hostile and therefore costly interests into one friendly and economical whole.

Prices for tickets of course may be raised, or at least the playing will be better.

## Dreams From the Ivory Gate.

Our anti-Bryanite Democratic friend, the Hartford Times, continues to feed upon hopeless hope:

"There are six weeks yet before the nomination at Kansas City. The perception of the fact that any good Democratic candidate for President can be elected this year may become so general as to lead to a change in the programme already cut and dried for that occasion."

Where has the perception of "the fact that any good Democratic candidate for President can be elected this year become general? In the editorial rooms of the Hartford Times, no doubt, and in those conservatories of rainbow glass in which the luxuriant imagination of the Hon. James K. Jones of Arkansas trails and blossoms The "fact" is a hallucination of the antiimperialists. They judge as calmly the political conditions of this country as they to those of the Philippines. They believe that the majority of the people are as mad as themselves against expansion, and that upon that issue a deodorized and debryanized Democracy could conquer.

Suppose such a Democracy were now possible. Suppose that there were any charm of political necromancy by which the old Democracy, such as the late ALFRED E. BURR loved throughout his long, honored life, could be made alive again and this monstrough mess of Populism and Socialism be purged away. Even a Democratic candidate not committed to the Bedlamism of 1896-what could be do? Would the country forget, in mere desire of change, what has been done by and under this Administration? Without speaking of the brilliant success of the war, of the maintenance of the public credit and a sound currency, of the all-pervading good times, there would still be a decisive reason why the Republican party should be

kept in power. Democratic victory is the only hope of the tag-ends of insurrection in the Philippines. Civil self-government is beginning there, and a beneficent programme of sanitation, of public works, of safety to agriculture and trade is to be carried into effect Beyond the present sporadic disorders are security and prosperity for the Filipinos and for the Americans the commercial benefits which all parts of the country, but especially the South and the Pacific Coast are eagerly awaiting. It is the misfortune of the fault of the Democratic party that its name is linked with insurrection, insecurity and disturbance in the Philippines. The

work of peace and business in that region of vast potentialities must be carried on for some time to come under Republican auspices. The Republican party means authority and order in the islands. The Democratic party means disorder and resistance to authority.

But only an inconsiderable, however in telligent, minority, objects to the allotted Democratic candidate or to the policies of disaster for which he stands. Read this ing extract from the Kansas Democratic platform, a specimen of what the Democrats of the eighth inning the South and West believe and what the Democrats of the East will have to vote for if they have the stomach:

"We, the Democrats of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to the immortal principles of human rights enunciated by JEFFERSON, defended by JACKSON, and in their latest and best form incorporated in the Democratic Not satisfied with the outcome of the Republicans in the House who were willing national platform of 1896. We announce our un- man for an umpire, should have a boy, so that

qualified approval of every principle embodied in that platform and here retterate the doctrine therein announced, that the American people should have a listinctively American system of finance, which, like our other Governmental functions, should be forever free from foreign entanglement, domination or influence. That Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and has no right to surrender to the national banks the people's prerogative to control the rolume of the currency. That we are opposed to gold nonometallism as a British policy, un-American and anti-American, and that we favor the immediate resoration of bimetallism as it existed in our financial

system prior to the demonetization act of 1873." The Democrats may and will add new humbug, but they will not give up the old. The "cut-and-dried programme" is what most of the Democrats want; and in setting their faces against that programme and sighing vainly for a change in it, the Hartford Times and those who agree with it simply show that they are wandering in the wilderness in a solitary way.

Dr. Woodbridge's Patent. In view of the great modern improvements in gunnery and projectiles, it seems almost like ancient history to go back to a ime when rifled cannon were untried, and elongated projectiles were looked on with doubt. Yet it was only fifty years ago that an application for a patent for such projectiles was made to the United States Patent Office; and a bill now before Congress is for the relief of the person to whom that patent was supposed to be issued. The bill in terms refers to the Court of

Claims "the claim of WILLIAM E. WOOD-BRIDGE for compensation for the use by the United States of his invention relating to projectiles, for which letters patent were ordered to issue to him March 25, 1852." The facts in the case as stated by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents in his report to the Senate are as follows: Dr. WOODBRIDGE made known his invention to the Ordnance Department in 1850, and tests wer made at Fort Monroe; in March, 1852, he applied for a patent and in the autumn of the same year he described his invention in a pamphlet. In brief, the invention consisted in the application to elongated proectiles of the now familiar sabot or ring of netal, which, being softer than the projectile, should take the rifling of the cannon and impart to the projectile the desired rotation. The trouble which the bill is designed to remedy came after the patent had been issued to Dr. WOODBRIDGE.

According to the report, the patentee, being desirous of patenting his invention in other countries, requested that his patent be filed for one year in the secret archives of the Patent Office; and the then Commissioner of Patents acceded to the request, which in those days was common. But later, when Dr. WOODBRIDGE came for his patent, another Commissioner told him that a new rule of the office deprived the patentee of any patent which had been left in the files for more than six months. Although this was evidently an ex post facto rule, Dr. WOODBRIDGE was unable to get any modification of it, and never received any patent in this country.

Meantime, the Civil War came on, and the Woodbridge sabots were used constantly. In medified form they are used still, according to a letter from Gen. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, to Secretary of War LINCOLN in 1884. The bill permits Dr. WOODBRIDGE to go into the Court of Claims and have his claim for the use of his invention adjudicated.

This claim has been before Congress a number of times. As long ago as the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress a favorable report was made on a similar bill by the House Committee on Patents. Since the Fifty-first Congress favorable reports have been made by both houses of Congres on similar bills. In the last Congress the Senate passed the bill; the House has never yet done so. The Ordnance Department seems to approve Dr. Woodbridge's claim; the Senate Committee interposes no brief against it; what the House may or may not do cannot be predicted; but sooner or later something must be done for the doctor. All he asks is a chance to come into a court of justice.

Anybody who is inclined to sneer at the campaign of the Anti-Imperialist League should pause. That association of master minds is distributing batches of anti-imperialist verse, ome 150 or 200 poems in all, of which sixty-one first appeared in the Springfield Republican Can even the hardest heart resist the lurid influtices of the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, AGUINALDO'S Poet Laureate, and the rest of the anti-imperialist choir?

The Army Reorganization bill should be passed entire.

the guards of the street cars against the strikers, are to be condemned for too reckless firing nto the mob that seems to threaten attack, but the scoundrels and criminals who are trying to extort money for themselves from the street car companies by assaulting their employees and ising dynamite to destroy their property must n the public interest be put down at any cost.

More amiable language from the Hon. JOHN ROLL McLEAN'S Cincinnati Enquirer:

"So long as the Democratic party allows itself o be made the catch-basin for the sewage of politics, so long must it expect defeat."

With such genial warmth does the Hon. JOHN ROLL McLEAN contemplate the party whose candidate he was a year ago.

Our esteemed contemporary the New Haven Palladium of May 25 thus describes the condition of the national game in the State of Connecticut:

"Maddened, because by degrees they were gradually osing the game by decisions of the umpire, the Norwich players pitched into the official at the Savin Rock grounds yesterday afternoon and for a while there was a soil of a riot. The crowd rushed to the field, surrounded the players and umpire, and the West Haven police had a hot time preventing a more serious riot than occurred.

'Capt. CANAVAN attempted to steal third base. The crowd thought he was put out safely by HAR-RINGTON. CANAVAN was well off the base when the ball touched him. 'Safe,' yelled the umpire. HARRINGTON rushed at Umpire CONNORS and hit him with both hands. By this time First Baseman TIGHE of Norwich had crossed the diamond and he hit the umpire squarely in the face with his mitten. The crowd yelled like Indians and rushed about the Norwich men that had done the slugging."

The Norwich men did not agree with the findings of the umpire. The crowd did not agree with the umpire. Consequently they slugged him.

Last week also the men of Selma went to play the men of Memphis in the latter city The umpire's name was HAACK In the third inning he thought the Selma captain was out at the some plate, whereupon "some of the crowd and the Selma players made HAACK wish he were else than the umpire by vociferous kick-

The culmination se ms to have occurred in "When HAACK declared BURT safe at the plate with what proved to be the winning run. FROST, the

Selma short stop, became so incensed at the decision that he rushed at HAACK in up-to-date Queensberry It would be better if the National League, from which players North and South cerive their

the players would ignore not only his rulings but his person, and scold or slug each other.

A Professor at the University of Bonn predicts the speedy downfall of the United States -St. Louis Globe Democrat. When anti-imperialist Professors in the United States are emitting prophecies of woe, who can blame the innocent soothsayer of

Bonn? He is a fool by radiation.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly district had a haleyon and vociferous time at their convention. Mayor Dillox of New Rochelle made 500 of them happy by means of a dinner. where the sentiments were just as Bryanesque as they are at dollar dinners and the grub was much better. A happy afternoon was spent in abusing Trusts and imperialism and drinking 200 pints of champagne. Not much among so many, it may be said; but there must have been peculiar satisfaction in hearing that Trusts have brought the country to such a pass of ruin that the Democrate can't afford to drink anything but champagne.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The peace party at Pretoria appears to have prevailed, and within a few hours the capital of the Transvasi will be occupied by British roots. A despatch from there to a London paper states that President Krüger had led and that a Committee of Safety had been formed to preserve order pending the arrival of the British troops which were on their way from Johannesburg. The forts defending Pretoria have been evacuated, but whether the garri-one had retired to some one of the spots selected for further defence, or whether all resistance has been abandoned, is not stated. The decision to abandon the defence of Pretoria must have been arrived at only within the last two or three days, for work on defences was reported going on no ater than Saturday. The sudden collapse of the resistance there, for which so much preparation had been made and money spent, will be one of the most notable features of the war, and the causes that have brought it about when known cannot but add a remarkable chapter to the history of a controversy unique in British Colonial annals.

Until full details are received of the abandon-

ment of Pretoria by the Transvaal Government

and their future intentions are known, the military situation cannot be discussed to any advantage, as total surrender would end the war. Almost as interesting as the military situation s the new political condition of things created all over South Africa by Lord Roberts's proclamation annexing the Orange Free State and its reduction to the statue of a conquered province the Orange River Colony. Whatever illutained as to the terms they were likely to obfrom England must now be dispelled by that proclamation and Lord Salisbury's speech esparently designed to force on the Transvaal a niliating surrender or war to the bitter end. The keynote of it is that not a shred of really independent government is to be left to either of the two republics; at the same time the Transvaal is warned that its resistance had already gone beyond the limit to which resistance could wisely go. It is not surprising that the STN Cape Town correspondent should be telegraphing that there is consternation among the members of the Afrikander Bond which was mainly instrumental in keeping the Cape Dutch from rising when their doing so might have changed the whole course of the war; and that while the News, one of the Cape papers, gives the proclamation of annexation without comment. One Land, the official organ of the Bond, does not publish it at all. But it is not the annexed Free State and the Transvaal only that are to be stripped of real independence; the Cape Colony, that on more than one occasion since the outbreak of the war manifested a desire to control its own military force, is menaced speech, which points to a general reconstruction in South Africa of a very drastic character. in which there will be many restrictions in the right of self-government, such as is still enjoyed encroached on in Canada.

## WOMEN AND SILK CULTURE.

Growth of the Cocoon Industry in Utah. An increasing number of women in Utah, encouraged by the bounty the State offers for the production of cocoons, are going into the busian incident of their daily vocations, but they see in the light and pleasant occupation an oppertunity to add substantially to their pin money. Perhaps they have heard of the appeal made to the women of Australia by experts in criculture, who declare that though the mulberry grows and the silk worm thrives in that country, there will never be silk culture until the women of the Colonies take up the in-

dustry Our situation in respect of silk culture is exectly like that of Australia The mulberry actly like that of Australia. The mulberry thrives over wide areas of this land and so does the osage orange, whose leaf appeals to the voracious silkworm as an unexcelled food staple. We can produce just as fine cocoons as any other part of the world and enough of them to supply our own needs and those of China also, if that country ever tires of the business. Why is it then that we do not crow our own silk instead of paving Japan, China, Italy and France from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 every year for the raw material?

An American who should watch the young girls of Lombardy reel raw silk from the cocoons for one day would be able to answer this question. He would the alittle surprised, in the first place, to see that these girls are kept at their

tion. He would tea little surprised, in the first place, to see that these girls are kept at their task about fifteen hours a day, and he would think their lot in life is hard indeed when he learned that their drudgery brings them only 15 cents a day. Americans will keep buying the raw slik to feed their scores of mills till the crack of doom before they will consent to reduce our labor to the abject condition of these toilers in order to meet Italian and Japanese competition.

competition.

We have every resource for growing our own silk except the cheapest of cheap labor. So there is no present prospect that we shall be able to grow much silk at home as cheaply as we can buy it abroad. In a small way, however, the industry may thrive here. The Utah women, very likely, are correct in their view that they may make silk culture, as they do their poultry and bees, a source of some profit without great trouble or expense. expense.

Ode to Missouri Milk. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The con troversy in the columns of THE SUN as to the mos appropriate "summer drink" naturally excites attention wherever read. In your issue of the 21st Mr. T. S. Allen calls up the drink of our primitive ancestry, and, invoking that original pharmaceutist, the cow, ties the blue ribbon on her horns. I enjoyed his arti-

cle, but the last line, which reads, "I mean, of cou se, after it has been properly sterilized," completely upafter it has been properly sterilized, "completely upset me.

Missouri is a great State, and her resources are not limited to raising. D mocrats and mules. Her broad pastures of clover and blue grass cover the State and are filled with the finest herds of cattle, from white we ship the choicest products, chiefly to Liverpool. Now, if Mr. Allen will visit us we will retun with the sun, and, putting on our waterproof boots, will brush the dew from the red clover bloosoms, filling our nostrils with the rarest perfume, and singling our some gentle Jersey cow, with glass in hand, from either side we will draw from her well-filled bag its predious elixir. Of course one half of the glass will be filled with foam.

Now, if this is what Mr. Allen means by sterilized milk, then he has found the true solution of a finer "summer drink" than all the rickeys or fizzes which can be compounded. For a good, steady, summer drink. I order the milk fizz, but I don't want it "sterilized."

J. H. B. PLATTSBURG, Mo., May 25.

May 30, 1000. A aw them pess in the ranks to-day, randsire, father, and stalwart son; Each was a veteran tried and true,

Had marched in the ranks and borne a gun. Then followed Grant, his son at his side; The wine of battle was in their blood-They must follow the flag, whate'er betide.

We may leave our country to our sons-

The younger-he has tales to tell Of war afar on Cuban soil, Of the deadly trench and the swift, wild charge, And the conqueror's joy in battle toil.

They follow, as we did, their sires. No coward strain the red blood knows. Which once was warmed in battle fires. ROCE ELM, Wis. NINETTE M. LOWATER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON. Two Railroads to Expend \$12,000,000 in

Elevating Tracks and in New Stations. WASHINGTON, May 30. - Saturday is generally an off day in Congress, when a faithful few Senators and Representative are left on guard and the others go fishing or elsewhere. Few spectators visit the gallery on that day, because nothing important or interesting is expected to be done. But last Saturday the Senate enacted some very important legislation in which every citizen of the United States should be interested. This action was not taken unexpectedly or unadvisedly, but was the culmination of several years of serious consideration and hard work. By a special order the day had been devoted to business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. This committee constitutes the Common Council of Washington. The chairman is Senator James McMillan of Michigan, a man of wide business experience and great wealth. In the space of an hour or two he secured the passage of two bills whose subject matter has been under consideration by Congress, the citizens of the District and the officers of the steam railroads that enter the capital for more than ten years. The two measures provide for the abolition of all steam railroad grade crossings in the District of Columbia, for the abandonment of a large number of streets now occupied by the retiroad tracks, and for the entrance into the city over elevated tracks of sted or stone of the two great railroads that have terminals here the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsyl-vania). The bills provide further for the erecvania). The bills provide further for the erection of magnificent passenger stations, one of them to cost \$1,500,000, and for the destruction of the venerable and historic Long Bridge, over which the Southern Railroad gains access to Washington, and which has long been an eyesore to the city. Two bridges are to take the place of the ancient structure to be destroyed, one a four-track railroad bridge and the other a public highway on which such surface roads as may be chartered are to cross the river.

According to the calculations of the engineers each of the two railroads mentioned will spend about \$5,000,000 in making the improvements

each of the two railroads mentioned will spend about \$6,000,000 in making the improvements call of for in the bils. The engineering features of the pian have been approved by representative bodies of citizens in the District and so systematically and thoroughly has the work been done that no land damages are anticipated. The Battmore and Ohio Railroad Company has a contract with the District, approved by Congress, which entitles it to the use of the streets now occupied by its tracks for a period of ten years more, but the company has voluntarily reinquished its rights under the contract as a part of the agreement to need Congress half way in its effort to abolish grade crossings and to remove many of the undesirable conditions surrounding the railroad approaches of the District. The engineering problem solved was really a serious one, as the railroad approaches of the District. The engineering problem solved was really a serious one, as the raillem solved was really a serious one, as the rail-road companies at first regarded as a physical impossibility the elevation of the tracks, while

impossibility the elevation of the tracks, while the District authorities opposed sinking them. The preent engineer officer of the District Capt Beach, and his predecessor. Capt. Black, succeeded, however, in devising a plan combining the depressed and overhead systems. According to the topography of the streets through which the lines pass.

The District Committee and, in fact, everybed interested in this question would have been glad if a plan could have been adopted to prevent tracks crossing the Mail, a park extending from the Capitol to the White House, but this is not possible. When the Mail was laid out the only land travel was by horses, and to accommodate this streets were opened across laid out the only land travel was by horses, and to accommodate this streets were opened across the park. The invention of the railroad, both steam and street, has made it nutte as necessary to provide for such travel, and the only thing demanded is that such crossing shall be made with the least inconvenience and unsightliness. The pending measure provides for both of these considerations. By the prorosed changes this occupation will be greatly improved as far as sightliness is concerned, and as a result the visitor to the National Carital will not only be landed near to the heart of the city but also his first impression of the city will be of the piessantest possible character. Indeed, so far as sightliness is concerned, the prorosed changes will add greatly to the beauty of that portion of the Mail.

Senator McMillan is being generally con-Senator McMillan is being generally congratulated for his success in finally solving this vexed question in a way so entilely satisfactory to Congress, the District government, the citizens and the railroad companies. That the bills as finally agreed upon were passed with practical unanimity is evidence of the fact that concessions were made by all parties interested and that the contests were all fought to a finish before the bills were put upon their passage. This is a method almost unique in legislation of so important a character and it is likely to become popular. ikely to become popular

Money Wanted to Frame School Pictures. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fifty large unframed photographs of Niagara Palls have recently en given to the Art Committee of the Public Education Association for use in the public schools. This committee has already spent over \$4,000 for school pictures; it now appeals for \$100 with which to frame

the Niagara photographs. A majority of the children who attend the public schoo's are drawn from the less wealthy families in our city. Many thousands of them live in indescribably cheerless tenements. Yet one has only to visit the schools to see that deep in their inexperienced hearts is a passionate longing for beauty. In nearly all the classrooms one finds, pinned upon the walls, little colored Xmas cards, old calendars or advertise-ments, which the children have collected and proudly contributed to their school.

contributed to their school.

One can imagine the delight of these children when a large, well-framed picture of a beautiful natural scene, a photograph of a famous painting, or a pretty colored picture of birds or flowers is hung upon their walls. A teacher who had placed such a picture near the door of her classroom said that it was almost impossible to persuade the children to pass it and go into their seats. Every morning her pupils were found grouped around the picture, those on the outside struggling to get a closer view.

Another teacher said that when any of her class did particularly well she rewarded them by giving permission to go and "take a good look" at the favorite picture.

country which many of our little neighbors will have this summer. While large sums are most needed for this work, small sums soon mount up into large ones. We shall be glad to get 10 cent or 25 cent contributions; but there should be a great many of them. Contributions may be sent to

may be sent to
MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER

9 West Ninth street

MISS WINIPRED BUCK,

48 West Fortleth street

## "Albany Beef" Getting Scarcer.

From the Albany Argus. canisms, says that "sturgeon is called Albany beef because a part of the sturgeon's flesh has much the look, and not a little of the taste, as well as texture. of ox muscle. It abounds in the Hudson River, and is much eaten in the city of Albany." As a matter of fact now, sturgeon are not so abundant in this market

#### The Sculptured Gods in Khaki. From the St. James's Gazette.

In a northern suburb I noticed that several statues which adorn certain villa gardens have been painted khaki. This morning, within a comparatively small area, I perceived two Mercurys, a Laocoon group, an Achilles, an Aphrodite, and a Hercules, all resplen dent in the popular hue.

#### Bryan's Soliloquy. From the Nebraska State Journal

To be, or not to be For Towne That is the question. If I should squint Or nod.
Or give consent by word or sign
Or he one bimeta-lie smile
Upon these pops.
Or wink approvingly.
Or say a word, or write a line
To this man they have named. To this man lay have named.
Or stoop to recognize
The prostrate form of populism
That lays its life down at my feet.
The Hourbon hate that hates a pop
As hell hates holy water As hell hates holy water
Would turn upon me
With a blasting curse
Orlf I scorn these "poor relations"
These wit kered pandors of the West,
They'll kulfe me at the polis.
And so I must be metionless.
And so pust he seed only Godsia. And slt like a painted dummy. eting upon the waves. As it is the year motionies. To draw this populism. Finitering to its death.
Lowethese Western farmers much. They stood about me like a wall. In ninety-six.
They stretched their larynxes. And cheered and swee And elected and sweat
While Tammany stood alcof and held its nose,
And looked at me with cold contempt. But,
No matter.
Politics is a game.
The farm farmer is the fool
That must be fooled tals year.
He sits, good honest soul

Within his quiet home And dreams of some sweet time When a dollar can be made

em fifty cents, time which this deluded chump

In silence
(i) Lord! What a task!
(ii) Lord! What a task!
(ii) the every whiskered Pop
Up in the wind-swept plains
(ii) beeding baneas,
(iii) bane

and so, I sit, these several weeks.

### Congressman Mercer Tells Why His State Has Largely Changed Its Views. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- "In my opinion there

BRYAN NOT SURE OF NEBRASKA.

is more than a fair chance that the electoral vote of Nebraska will be recorded this year for the reelection of President McKinley, even if Mr. Bryan should be the opposing Democratic candidate," said the Hon. David H. Mercer, Member of Congress from that State to-day. "My reasons for this conclusion, at which I have only arrived after a careful study of the conditions in Nebraska, are several. First of all comes the general prosperity that has extended to all classes of the people during the present Administration. Another reason is, that the people out there have seen for themselves that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not necessary to bring about prosperity

tation was at its height. Another reason is that better wages are being paid all over Nebraska, and it is difficult to find a man cut of work. The advertising columns of the Nebraska papers are now filled with people who want labor Four or five and six years ago there were columns of advertisements from people who wanted work
"Nebraska's big corn crop has sold at excel lent prices, and money has been rolling into the banks there to the credit of the farmers. Bank deposits in our State last year amounted a almost \$23,000,000 as countared with less than \$14,000,000 in 1894. Divide this increase of

Another reason is because farmers have been sell

ing their crops at much better prices under the

gell standard than they did when the silver agt-

and a quarter people, and they cannot be that money talks

and a quarter neeple, and they cannot but see, that money talks

"It is not so many years ago since corn was used as a fue in Nebraska, and only a few years since farmers were feeding even wheat to their bogs. But under the broad expansive policy of the present Administration, the markets for American products are increasing, and the demand for our foodstuffs is becoming greater and greater stroughout the world.

"Only five year, ago when Grover Cleveland was President, and when free coinage of sliver was being widely actiated, the value of all the live stock in Nebraska was \$45,558,000. At the beginning of this year our live stock was worth, excluding hogs, as much as \$102,000,000. This alone added \$6,500,000 of wealth to the farmers in the State which i have the honor to represent An increase like this of considerably more than 100 per cent, is remarkable. Mules are worth more. Horses have increased 60 per cent, in value, while cows and other cattle have increased nearly 200 per cent, in value. The e nt in value, while cows and other cattle have increased nearly 200 per cent, in value. The number of sheep in Nebraska is not large, but the flocks are worth just three times as much money this year as they were in 1895 when American wool had no protection. The wages of the laboring man has increased in propor-tion and he always has a job."

### THE COMING AGE OF ALUMINIUM Doom of the Copper Industry Foreshadowed and the Ultimate Downfall of Iron.

Nicola Tesla in the Century Magazine The coming age will be the age of aluminium It is only seventy years since this wonderful metal was discovered by Woehler, and the aluminium industry, scarcely forty years old, commands already the attention of the entire world. Such rapid growth has not been recorded in the history of civilization before. Not long ago aluminium was sold at the fanciful price of \$30 or \$40 per pound; to-day it can be had in any desired amount for as many cents. What is more, the time is not far off when this rrice, too, will be considered fanciful, for great improvements are possible in the methods of its

manufacture. The absolutely unavoidable consequence of the advance of the aluminium industry will be the annihilation of the copper industry. They cannot exist and prosper together, and the lat-ter is doomed beyond any hope of recovery. cannot exist and prosper together, and the latter is doomed beyond any hope of recovery. Even now it is cheaper to convey an electric current through aluminium wires than through copper wires; aluminium castings cost less, and in many domestic and other uses copper has no chance of successfully competing. A further material reduction of the price of aluminium connot but be fatal to copper. But the progress of the former will not go on unchecked, for, as it ever happens in such cases, the larger industry will absorb the smaller one; the giant copper interests will control the pigmy aluminium interests, and the slow-pacing copper will reduce the lively gait of aluminium. This will only delay, not avoid, the impending catastrophe.

Aluminium, however, will not stop at downing copper. Before many years have passed it will be engaged in a flerce struggle with iron, and in the latter it will find an adversary not easy to conquer. The issue of the contest will largely depend on whether iron shall be indisnensable in electric machinery. This the future alone can decide.

While it is impossible to tell when this industrial revolution will be consummated, there can be no doubt that the future belongs to aluminate the contest of the counts of the counts of the counts of the contest of t

trial revolut trial revolution will be consummated, there can be no doubt that the future belongs to alumin-ium, and that in times to come it will be the chief means of increasing human performance. It has in this respect capacities greater by far than those of any other metal. I should esti-It has in this respect capacities greater by far than those of any other metal. I should estimate its civilizing potency at fully one hundred times that of iron. This estimate, though it may astonish is not at all exaggerated. First of all, we must remember that there is thirty times as much aluminim as tron in bulk available for the uses of man. This in itself offers great possibilities. Then again, the new metal is much more easily workable, which adds to its value. In many of its properties it partakes of the character of a precious metal, which gives it additional worth. Its electric conductivity, which, for a given weight, is creater than that of any other metal, would be alone sufficient to make it one of the most important factors in future human progress. Its extreme lightness makes it far more easy to transport the objects manufactured. By virtue of this property it will revolutionize naval construction, and in facilitating transport and travel, it will add enormously to the useful performance of mankind. But its greatest civilizing rotency will be, I believe, in aerial travel, which is sure to be brought about by means of it. Telegraphic instruments will slowly enlighten the barbarian. Electric motors and lamps will do it more quickly, but quicker than anything else the flying machine will do it. By rendering travel ideally ensy it will be the best means for unifying the heterogeneous elements of humanity.

# EQUAL RIGHTS FOR FOREIGNERS.

Maine's Pedler Act Unconstitutional From the Boston Daily Globe. PORTLAND, Me., May 28 - The Supreme Court o day handed down two important rescripts The first declares unconstitutional the Hawkers

and Pedlers' act. By the provision of that law the Secretary of State "shell grant a license for peddling to any citizen of the United States who files in his

citizen of the United States who files in his office a certificate signed by the Mayor of a city or by a majority of the Selectmen of a town that the applicant is of good moral character." It follows that a citizen can, and an alien cannot, obtain a license.

The decision says:

"The court is of the opinion that the statutory provision which thus discriminates between a citizen and alien is obnaxious to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore unconstitutional and void, that amendment providing that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. "This absolutely denies to an alien the right of "This absolutely denies to an alien the right of an occupation open to citizens. It does not permit an alien within our jurisdiction to pursue an occupation open to a citizen.

The court holds that in the case at bar (that o W. C. Montgomery) the act must be regarded as invalid in toto. The constitutional cannot be separated from the unconstitutional part. The provision being invalid as to aliens, it we hold it nevertheless valid as to citizens, it works a discrimination between citizens, and in favor of a lens, a result which the Legislature plainly d not intend, and which would likewise be unconstitutional."

# All She Had Time to See.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Detective Dif you see a man and weman driving past here in a buggy about an hour driving past here in a buggy about an hour ago?

Mrs. Blank Yes.

Detective—Ah we're getting on track of them! What kind of horse was it?

Mrs. Blank—hey were driving so fast I didn't notice that. But the woman had on a Scotch mohair and wool lacket of turquoise blue, last vear's style, with stitched lines a white pique skirt with deep circular flounce, a satin straw hat, tilted and rather flat, trimmed with hydrangeas and leops of pale blue surah, and her hair was done up pompadour. That sall I had time to see.

### Be-Medailed Britishers.

There was a time when Englishmen were somewhat proud of our paucity of decorative orders in comparison with the number of them in some other countries. That time is now over. A few years rarely pass without the Gazette announcing that as "adequate means do not exist to reward services to the State," new decoration has been ordained. The latest is the Kaisar-i-Hind medal. I really think that it is full time to protest against the multiplication of decorations. If it gots on, every Englishman From London Tri of decorations. If it goes on, every line will soon look like a prize ox at a show.

From the Dayton Herald of Gospel Liberty. Until the day when all men are righteous the Mazistrate must not "bear the sword in rain." The police must be considered the guardians of order. The antipathy of strikers to them must not be suffered to become general, or anarchy will follow.